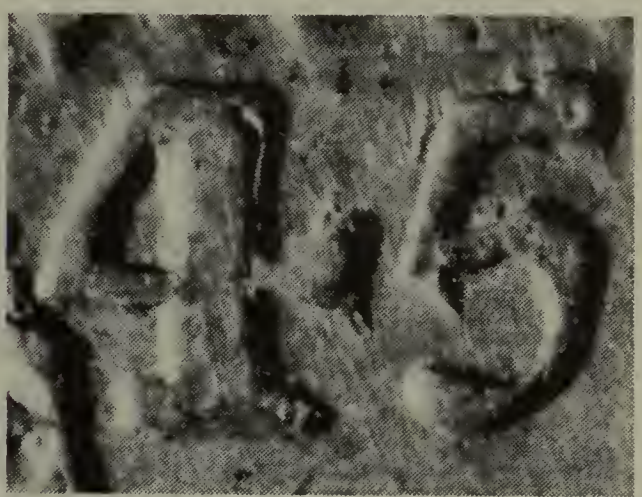
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 18 JULY, 1993

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Discovery of the 1745/3 "Lima" Halfcrown ..... p. 3
Die Wear: Yesterday and Today ..... p. 6
Liberty Head Coinage ..... p. 9
Communion Tokens ..... p. 11
Bimetallic Maverick Identified ..... p. 18
Wood's Hiberniz Coinage ..... p. 20

CURRENT OFFICERS

President	David Frank
Vice President	Kenneth Thompson
Corresponding Secretary	Jeff Sullivan
Recording Secretary	Sid Nusbaum
Treasurer	Michael J. Dwyer
Librarian	Nick Klotz

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Norm Bowers	John Bush	Bob Henderschott
Terry M. Schaub	Francis B. Shea	Russ Vogelsang
	Wayne Zeh	

PUBLICATIONS

Editor	Michael G. Pfefferkorn
Associate Editor	Michael J. Dwyer
Asst. Editor	Sandra Pfefferkorn
Advertising Manager	Sidney L. Nusbaum
Monthly Newsletter	Jeff Sullivan

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 18 JULY, 1993

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
5005 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis MO 63116 Telephone (314)481-7630

CONTENTS

David Frank	M.N.S. President's Report	2
Marshall Faintich	Discovery of the 1745/3 "LIMA" Halfcrown	3
Rian Thum	Die Wear: Yesterday and Today	6
David H. Frank	Liberty Head Coinage	9
—	Missouri Ingle Update	10
Cay and Malcolm C. Thompson	Communion Tokens	11
—	The Federated Malay States Money System In 1915	15
William M. Leach	St. Louis World's Fair Punch Tags	16
—	Unfit Currency	17
Terry M. Schaub	Bimetallic Maverick Identified	18
John A. Bush	Wood's Hibernia Coinage	20
Ross Larson	Ancient Coinage Study Group	22
	NUMISMATIC EVENTS AND CALENDAR	
	Ancient Coin Study Group	20
	Future Numismatic Events	21
	World Coin Club of Missouri	23
	Missouri Numismatic Society	24

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Belleville Coin Shop	Inside Back Cover
Gold Nugget Rare Coin & Jewelry	Inside Back Cover
Midwest Money	Outside Back Cover
B & N Coins	Outside Back Cover
Capital Plastics	8
South County Coin and Jewelry	12
Dansco	13
Arch City Supply Company	13
National Gold and Silver Conventions	14

M.N.S PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by

David Frank

On behalf of the Missouri Numismatic Society, I would like to welcome everyone to the 33rd annual Coin Festival. Attending a coin show is always an exciting time for collectors. Finding an item that we have been searching for, renewing old acquaintances or making new ones, or just being in the same room with people that share the same interests is all part of the excitement of attending a show.

If you would like to continue gaining knowledge, adding material to your collection, and sharing camaraderie with other collectors all year long, consider joining the M.N.S. At each meeting we have a guest speaker present an educational program, a silent auction, and the opportunity to set up a table to buy or sell numismatic material. Another major benefit of joining the M.N.S. is our 5000 item library at 5005 South Grand. Our library is one of the top five in the U.S. and an excellent place to do research or just check out a book you are interested in. If you want to join, membership applications are available at the registration desk. Dues are only $5.00 for regular membership and $2.00 for juniors.

I would like to thank John Bush, the general chairman of the show, and John Foster, bourse chairman, for all their hard work in putting together a successful show. I would also like to thank all of the volunteers that helped with committees in setting up and running the show and the exhibitors for providing interesting displays for all show guests to view. Please visit our exhibits. Finally, I would like to thank all of the dealers in attendance, many of whom traveled hundreds of miles to be here. Without them, there would be no show.

In closing, I hope everyone has an enjoyable time at our Coin Festival.

The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

invites you to attend

the

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant.

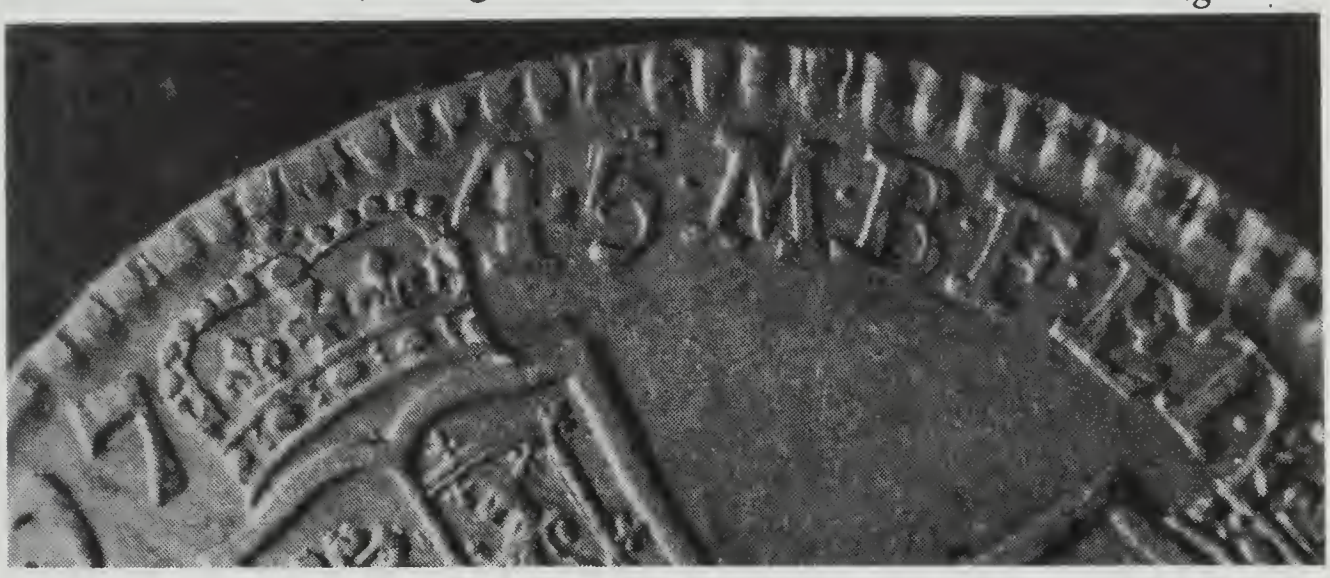
DISCOVERY OF THE 1745/3 "LIMA" HALFCROWN

by

Marshall Faintich

In February 1992, the author purchased a 1745 George II British halfcrown with "LIMA" below the bust. The dealer who sold the coin advertised it as a 1745/3 overdate, claiming he had seen a sketch of the 1745/3 overdate on a halfcrown without "LIMA", and it looked the same as found on this coin. As the only overdate "LIMA" halfcrown listed in specialized catalogs is an overdate of 1746/5, photographs of the coin were sent to the British Museum for assistance (see Figure 1.).

Figure 1



Mr. Philip Attwood replied, stating that he was unaware of such a coin, and suggested that Mr. Graham Dyer, librarian and curator of the Royal Mint be contacted for his opinion. Mr. Dyer's response was that it was his and the Deputy Chief Engraver's opinion that an overdate was the most convincing explanation, but that he would like to examine the coin.

On October 8, 1992, the coin was brought to a meeting with Mr. Attwood and Mr. Dyer at the British Museum. They examined the coin with a low power stereo microscope and re-evaluated photographic enlargements of the coin. Both felt the coin was an example of a repunched die. However, due to the fact that the underdate was incomplete, it was difficult to assess the underdate numeral.

According to Mr. Dyer, the process for punching the dies for the coins of that period was to take dies with pre-punched major portions of the design which were then used to punch one letter, number, or detail at a time into the die. This would usually be done by first lightly punching in the new number, examining the result, and if satisfactory, replacing the punch over the lightly struck location and then strongly punching the number into the die.

Mr. Dyer commented that the engravers were under a lot of pressure to finish dies and put them into production, especially for the "LIMA" pieces, and that given the small size of the numbers, it is not unusual to expect a wrong punch to be selected and then repunched with a corrected punch after examination.

The remaining question was then what number was punched prior to the final punching of the "5" ? Examination of the coin shows additional die punch marks indicated schematically (Figure 2.) at locations one through five. Since there were no examples of the 1745/3 without "LIMA" coin at the museum, pieces without overdates were examined to look for similarities. Two of the 1745 pieces had the same tail at location five, eliminating that punch mark from consideration as anything other than due to one of the possible "5" punches. These two pieces did not have marks at locations one through four.

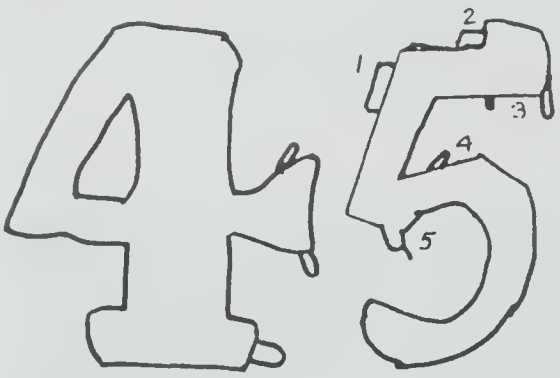
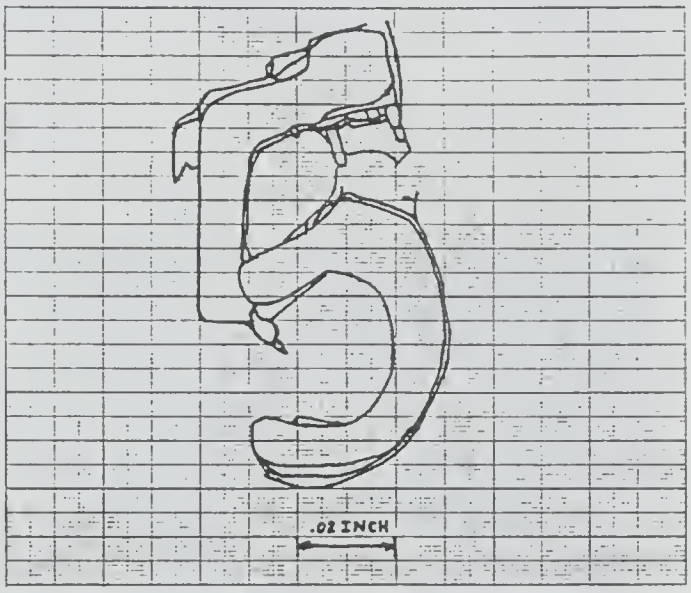


Figure 2 Above.

Figure 3 on the right.



Only one 1743 piece was available for examination. The top horizontal bar of the "3" was longer than that of the "5", and the downstroke of the "3" was thin and at a considerable angle to the top bar. The marks at locations one and two seemed to indicate a top bar equal in length to that of the "5", and the two parallel lines at location three are much wider and at a different angle than that of the "3" that was examined. This would eliminate a "3" as the underdate, unless a different variety of a " 3" punch were also used.

Based upon the above comparisons, Mr. Dyer would not rule out the possibility of a different type of "3", but thought that the piece was probably a "5" over a "5". This is based upon the marks at locations one and two appearing approximately the same size and separation as both ends of the overdate "5". His conclusion was that a "5" was punched and then repunched in a slightly different location. He also felt that the "4" may have also been repunched. Mr. Dyer agreed that this would not explain the parallel lines at location three nor the small angular line at location four, nor the lack of a double "5" along the rest of the overdate "5".

This lack of certainty of the underdate led to a more detailed analysis of the coin. The halfcrown was examined under a 60x microscope and the incident illumination was varied from very low to very high oblique angles, and the orientation was gradually rotated a full 360° around the coin. The microscope eyepiece was fitted with a measuring reticle graduated to each .001 inch. At each illumination angle, all new markings (both bright lines as well as a few shadows) were measured and added to a composite drawing of the number. Figure 3. shows the composite drawing and clearly indicates that the underdate is certainly a "3".

Obviously, these additional markings are very faint compared to those observed on the photographic enlargement. The composite was the result of approximately four hours of analysis, and was not possible with a low power and evenly illuminated microscope. Further inspection of the photograph shows that some of the features shown in the composite figure are also visible on the photograph.

Figure 4

At the St. Louis PNG/PCDA coin show, another 1745/3 "LIMA" halfcrown was found quite by accident, and subsequently purchased. This second piece has a sharper impression of the reverse legend, including the underdate, and is certainly from the same reverse die as the first piece. Letter and number positions in the legend are identical on both pieces (Figure 4.). As with the first piece, only the top of the underdate is clearly visible without the proper illumination angle.

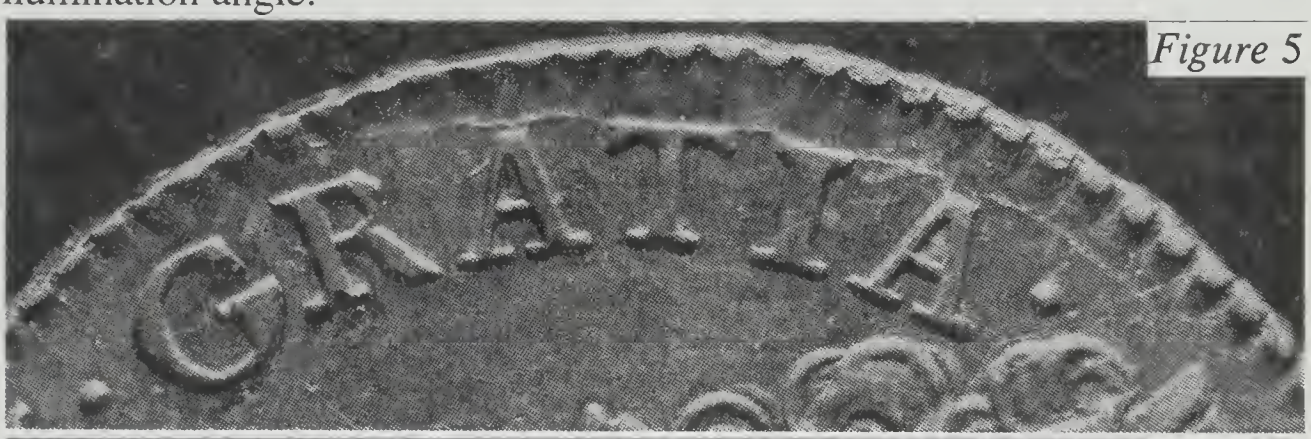


Figure 5

Figure 6

The obverse dies, however, are different on the two coins. Figures 5. and 6. show a large die crack above "GRATIA" on the second piece, and the last "A" in the legend is further from the curls than on the first piece. One could assume that the first coin was actually minted after the second coin, with a new obverse die at some point replacing the cracked die, and using the same reverse die. Hence, the reverse die would be more worn, and therefore, not as sharp.

DIE WEAR: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

by

Rian Thum

All United States coinage is struck with the use of dies. Coining presses force cylindrical dies, which have an incuse design on them, into blank disks of metal (planchets), producing a coin. However, dies do not last forever, and those used for the cents of the 1840's failed relatively quickly as opposed to the very long lasting dies of today. Due to dissimilar planchets and inferior technology at the mint, dies used for production of cents of the 1840's wore faster and more extensively than current cent dies do.

Die wear occurs in several forms and for many reasons. If kept in use, every die will eventually fail, usually in the form of cracking. (Breen 4) Cracking can occur for any of a number of reasons, but is usually due to repeated striking. Tremendous pressure is needed to strike U. S. coins, usually over 35 tons. (Breen 19) The upper die strikes a metal blank rested on a fixed lower die, and the metal flows into the recesses of the die, creating a design exactly opposite that on the die. Die failure can also occur in the form of crumbling, a phenomenon that takes place when small fragments of metal fall off of the face of a die.

Rust can also destroy a die. However, this rarely occurred in the 1840's, and there is no evidence that it occurs today. When dies were not in use, they were covered with grease or fat for protection. (Breen 19) This preventive measure has been used for several centuries. Dies not protected during times of disuse were often irreparably damaged by rust. (Breen 19)

There are several other types of die wear that may or may not cause die failure, including chips, polishing, scratches, etc. Usually these do not cause the die to fail but are evident on the coin. Another type of wear is called clashing. Clashing takes place when the upper die strikes the lower die without a planchet between them. (Breen 18) The upper die strikes the lower die directly, and both are damaged. Clashing leads to die failure because it weakens the die, thereby making it more susceptible to cracking.

Die wear is almost always evidenced on the coins themselves. When a cracked or worn die strikes a coin, the planchet metal flows into the crack. This metal flow results in a raised line on the finished coin. Similar raised areas are produced by other types of incuse die wear.

The main factor involved in die wear is the composition of the dies. During the die making process, the die must be first softened to impress the design into it, and then rehardened so that it can strike room temperature metal planchets in order to impress its design into them. (Herbert 165) In the 1840's as well as today, dies were made of steel. Steel has been the best known material for this for centuries. (Breen 4). However, in the first half of the nineteenth century, steel-making technology was highly inferior to that of today. (Grellman interview) That the dies would often crack after only a few thousand strikes is indicated by the extreme rarity of some pieces with

major cracks. The steel used in die-making today has been refined to a high degree and for sole use in dies. (Breen 4) As of 1965, cent dies lasted for one to one and a half million strikes. (Breen 19)

The dies also become weaker when the design is transferred to them, a process called die sinking. Since the early 1800's, die sinking has been done by impressing a hub or matrix with a relief design (similar to the design of the intended coin) into the blank face of a die softened by an annealing process. (Herbert 165) The annealing process involves heating the die to 1300-1400 degrees Fahrenheit and then slowly cooling it. (Breen 17) Today the date is part of the hub, but in the 1840's the date was subsequently added with a "punch" similar to the hub. The punch bore the raised date and was forced into the softened die, transferring the date to the die. This allowed hubs to be used for several years without becoming obsolete. After the design is added, the die is tempered. (Herbert 166)

The process of adding the design to the die created additional stress around the devices. (Breen 19) Die sinking caused permanent weaknesses. Cracks formed around numbers, letters, stars, and other design elements of the die, especially those parallel to the border. (Breen 19) An example of this is the area between the tops of the letters "C" and "E" in the word "cent" on cents of the late 1840's. Of approximately eighteen reverse dies used in 1849, five crumbled between the tops of the "C" and "E" in "cent." (Grellman book) If a mistake was made during the punching of the date, the number would be repunched, resulting in a weakness even greater than that at the usual design elements. Today's advanced steels, however, have made these stress areas virtually ineffectual.

Other factors involved in die wear lie in the use of the dies. A major difference between the cents of the 1840's and those of today is size. In the 1840's, the value of a cent was much greater than it is today, and in order to give cents a proper intrinsic value, they were made larger (27.5 mm in diameter) than today's cents (19 mm in diameter). The larger the coin to be struck, the more force is necessary to make the metal flow into all of the crevasses of the die. (Breen 19) For example, forty tons of pressure are needed to strike a modern 90% copper cent, while a modern half dollar requires 100 tons of pressure. (Breen 19) Research indicates that a cent of the 1840's probably required somewhere between fifty and sixty-five tons of pressure for striking. Thus, much more force was exerted on the dies used for today's cents, causing the dies to crack much sooner.

Also, the mint of the 1840's, which made its own planchets, often allowed impurities to be mixed with the copper planchets due to mediocre technology. (Loring) These impurities could result in sometimes harder flans, causing more stress to the dies, as the planchets are struck at room temperature. Today, all planchets are made by private companies that specialize in that area.

The early mint's lack of adequate funds also affected the quality of the dies and the coins. When a die did crack or otherwise fail, instead of discarding

it, the mint would keep it in use. This saved not only money but also time, as a single die could take days or weeks to make. (Breen 19) At today's mints, dies can be made quickly and inexpensively, so when a die becomes flawed, and dies are inspected often, it is thrown out.

The amount of the die wear is a direct result of the quality of steel used in the die. Since the dies of the 1840's were made of low quality steel they wore much faster than today's, which are made of the technologically advanced steels mentioned earlier. That, combined with the greater amount of force necessary to strike the large planchets of the 1840's and the low reproducibility of dies, as compared to the technologically advanced coining systems today, is the cause of the great differences in the quality of the coins themselves.

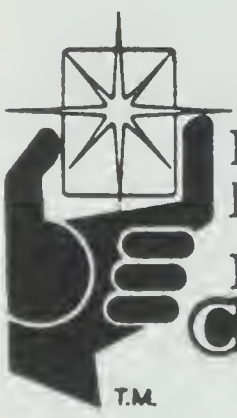
ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. The Holiday Inn at St. Charles Rock Rd. and I-270 is the location. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month except in June, July and August.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.



IF IT'S WORTH HOLDING ONTO, IT'S WORTH A Capital® HOLDER.

Send $2.00 in postage for catalog and price list

Also available at stores or thru dealers.

Capital Plastics Inc.

P.O. Box 543 MNS Massillon, Ohio 44658

DEALERS: Contact Arch City Supply Company

LIBERTY HEAD COINAGE

by

David H. Frank

Beginning in 1892, a change in the design of the dime, quarter, and half dollar occurred. The new design replaced the seated liberty dime, quarter, and half dollar that had been issued for fifty-four years. The new type was officially referred to as the Liberty Head design; however, it is more commonly called the Barber type after its designer, Charles E. Barber, chief engraver of the U.S. Mint at that time. The dime, quarter, and half dollar share a common obverse, but the dime has a different reverse than the quarter and half dollar.

The obverse has the head of Liberty, wearing a laurel wreath and cap, facing right. The portrait has thirteen stars surrounding it with the date below and "In God We Trust" above. Charles Barber's initial, "B", appears at the truncation of the neck.

The reverse of the dime is very similar to the so-called cereal wreath reverse of the Seated Liberty dime. Enclosed within the wreath are the words "One Dime," with the mint mark, if present, found below.

The reverses of the quarter and the half dollar are the same. They depict a heraldic eagle holding arrows in one claw and an olive branch in the other. The motto "E Pluribus Unum" on a banner is held in the eagle's beak and thirteen stars appear above the eagle's head. The entire eagle design is surrounded by "United States of America," with the coin's denomination below.

All three denominations were struck at various times by the Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Denver mints. The dime and quarter were issued from 1892-1916. The half dollar was issued from 1892-1915.

The Barber series is easily collectible in the lower grades of good and very good, but becomes more difficult in fine, and is very difficult in very fine or higher. Assembling a set in extremely fine or almost uncirculated is extremely elusive. Uncirculated sets are virtually unknown.

In the dime denomination the 1894-S is a great rarity with only 24 officially being struck. Today the existence of only twelve is known. The collectible key issues of the series would include the 1895-O, 1895, 1894-O, 1896-O, 1896-S, 1897-O, 1901-S, and 1903-S. These coins in lower grades could be obtained by a collector with an average budget. For higher grades, be ready to open up the checkbook, if you can even find them. Don't be surprised if some of the non-key dates are just as hard to locate in higher grades as the keys are. The 1910S took me the longest of any to locate in very fine.

The quarter denomination contains the rarest regular issues of the three denominations. The 1901-S is quite rare, followed by the 1913-S and 1896-S. Prepare to spend about $1000.00 for a 1901-S, even in good condition. The other two, in good condition, will cost two to three hundred dollars. Ac-

quiring the three keys in higher grades (very good to very fine), will cost two to five thousand dollars. In extremely fine or better, if you can find one, be prepared to pay what the seller will take for the coins as price guides don't mean much. The remaining coins in the series should not pose many obstacles to obtaining in low or mid grades. As mentioned before, all coins in very fine or better can be hard to find.

The half dollar denomination is probably the easiest and most inexpensive of the three types to complete in low grade. There are no rare issues in this series. The keys to this series are the 1892-O, 1892-S, 1896-S, 1897-O, and 1897-S. A complete set in good condition will cost about $600.00. More complete sets of this denomination have been assembled than any other. However, as the grade of the set increases, so does the cost and difficulty dramatically. In choice very fine and above, this denomination becomes harder to assemble than the other two. Fewer halves were saved than the other denominations by collectors and the public at the time they were issued because of their higher face value. A half dollar would be a half of a day's wages in the late 1800's.

The Liberty Head coinage was not popular when issued in 1892. Many people thought the design was simple and lacked the artistry of earlier designs. Today the series is quite popular with many collectors, even resulting in the formation of a Barber collectors' organization. Recently, a three book series covering each denomination has been written by David Lawrence, This series would be a good resource if collecting by variety or overdates and for expanding your knowledge of the issues.

I hope the information contained in this article will open up a new area for you to expand your collecting interests.

MISSOURI INGLE UPDATE

Ingle System tokens, manufactured in Ohio between 1909 and 1919, were sold and used Missouri and in a majority of the other continental United States. An exhaustive study of Missouri Ingles was published in five installments of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, 1985-1989. Since that time, several corrections and additions have been brought to the authors attention. Both pieces listed here belong to the 1914 series.

1. W. R. HOLLICK / ONE / HORSE / . / GROCERY / 5 1S-14-9b Gaa (new variety of Ga: with die centering dot on obverse) Ni/Br

Although Hollick's tokens were known to exist in the denominations of 5, 50, 100, and 500 at the time of publication, specific descriptions were not available. W. R. Hollick operated a grocery/general store in East Prairie, Mo. from 1913-1949.

2. HIMMEL'S DEP'T STORE / 25 / QUALITY FIRST IS-14-9c Gc (new obv. type similar to La but no place name) (metal: uncertain)

This token was reported by Mr. B. Seiler who secured a foil impression of this elusive piece. The description also corrects a typographical error published in the February, 1972 TAMS Journal. Louis Himmel purchased 1000 tokens in 1918. He ran his department Store in Hawk Point, Mo. c.1910-1927. Himmel's widow ran the store until at least 1931.

COMMUNION TOKENS

By

Cay and Malcolm C. Thompson

Not many people would want to collect Communion Tokens, but knowing that Malcolm is a Presbyterian minister, born and educated within the culture of the church, you can understand why he would develop a real interest in them. This article is written in order to spread an interest in these tokens and show their importance in history.

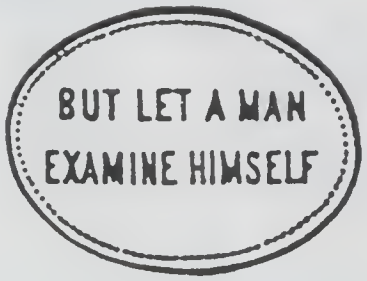
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, commonly called Communion, commemorates the last meal that Christ shared with his disciples before his death. His request was that they remember Him when they broke bread together. From the earliest days of the Christian era, this practice has continued with the bread and juice as symbols of Christ's broken body and shed blood.

Down through history there have been many times when the Communion Service was held in secret because Christians feared persecution. Communion Tokens seem to have originated as a part of this practice of protecting the sacred service or worship.

In 17th Century Scotland, the church held large semi-annual Communion Services, and it was important to know that those who participated had prepared themselves. A long solemn service was held the day before the Communion Service to lead the believers to consider their lives and ask God's forgiveness for their sins. At the close of that service, two church officers would stand at the door and give a token to each departing worshiper. This same token was then presented the next day at the Communion Service as proof that they were prepared to renew their commitment to Christ. One author refers to these officers who distributed the tokens as "Gate-keepers of Heaven doling out tickets of admission."

In the 18th Century, many churches in America continued the practice of using the Communion Tokens. They were most commonly used in Presbyterian Churches having a Scottish heritage.

Communion tokens vary in size and shape. Most often seen tokens are round, oval, or oblong. Most bear a Bible verse and the church name. Some



show the name of a preacher or the date of an anniversary. Some picture the chalice or communion bread or even the outline of the church building. Common metals like lead were used which are soft and do not age very well. The largest collections of Communion Tokens are to be found in the historical societies of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1973, a Communion Token was made using the original mold from 1775. The mold belongs to the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania. The occasion was a reunion of the McMillan Family whose ancestor John McMillan had founded that church. The token is a small (½ inch) square of pewter bearing the single letter "P." It is an authentic reproduction of an 18th century Communion Token.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bowman, Fred; Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; Canadian Numismatic Asociation, 1965.

SOUTH COUNTY COIN AND JEWELRY

SPECIALIZING IN GOLD COIN JEWELRY. COMPLETE LINE OF ITALIAN 14KT CHAIN.

DIAMOND REMOUNTS. REPAIRS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

BRING IN YOUR UNWANTED JEWELRY FOR OUR OFFER.

3700 LEMAY FERRY RD. IN COVINGTON MANOR SHOPPING CENTER

892-3678

NUMISMATICS

A Family Hobby

TO LEARN MORE—

VISIT THE MNS!

CHECK THE CALENDAR PAGE

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

DANSCO® "World Coin Library" Albums

- MODERN UP-TO-DATE
- LOOSELEAF FOR PAGE REMOVAL & ADDITION OF NEW PAGES
- COINS VISIBLE BOTH SIDES AND PROTECTED BY ACETATE SLIDES.
- SIMULATED LEATHER EMBOSSED BINDER BEAUTIFULLY GOLD STAMPED.
- FINEST MATERIALS & CRAFTMANSHIP.
- ADDITIONAL PAGES AVAILABLE.
- SUPPLEMENTED WITH ADDITION OF NEW PAGES.

Superb Albums for United States and Foreign Coins by Dansco.

Loose-leaf hinged pages, plastic coated and washable. Port sized to hold average coin securely and covered with acetate slides to protect both sides of coin. Ports are imprinted to properly identify coins. Pages are housed in a two-post simulated leather binder and beautifully Gold Stamped. A quality that remains long after the price has been forgotten. Albums you will be proud to own.

ATTENTION DEALERS
FULL LINE OF COIN, STAMP and BASEBALL CARD SUPPLIES

ARCH CITY SUPPLY CO.

P.O. Box 13490
St. Louis, MO 63138
314-868-8697

- Whitman
- Dansco
- Capital
- Anco
- Bausch & Lomb
- Harco
- Krause
- Jeweluster
- Topps
- Allstate Cases
- Luxo Lamps
- Cowens
- Fleer
- Upper Deck
- Hoops
- Score
- Skybox
- Enor
- H.E. Harris
- Scott Publ.
- Minkus
- White Ace
- Lighthouse
- Showgard
- Glassines
- Protecto
- Donruss
- Baseball Card Supplies

and many, many more!
Wholesale to Dealers Only

Serving the Midwest Dealers
Since 1976

COIN CONVENTIONS

Cervantes Convention Center
801 Convention Plaza
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
314-342-5036

6th National Gold Convention
May 6-8, 1994
Dealer setup Thursday May 5
2:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
The National Gold Convention commemorates I.C.T.A. for their cooperation and sponsorship of this annual event.

FOR ICTA INFORMATION CONTACT:
Diane Piret
P.O. Box 316
Bella Chasse, LA 70037
504-682-6818 • 504-682-6819 (FAX)

14th National Silver Dollar Convention
November 12-14, 1993
Setup Thursday Nov. 11
@ 2:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
The National Silver Dollar Convention commemorates The National Silver Dollar Roundtable for their cooperation and sponsorship of this annual event.

FOR NSDR INFORMATION CONTACT:
John W. Highfill
Oklahoma Federated Gold & Numismatics, Inc.
P.O. Box 25 • Broken Arrow, OK 74013
918-451-0665 • 918-455-2843 (FAX)

FREE ADMISSION ★ PUBLIC INVITED

N.G.C. SHOW HOURS:
April 2, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
April 3, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
April 4, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

FUTURE DATES:
May 6-8, 1994
April 14-16, 1995
May 17-19, 1996

Special Room Rates Available Thru
HOLIDAY INN
314-421-4000
DRURAY INN GATEWAY ARCH
314-231-8100
M&M Travel Service, Inc. is the official travel agency. Contact **PAUL WHITNAH** at (800) 284-8215

N.S.D.C. SHOW HOURS:
November 12, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
November 13, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
November 14, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

FUTURE DATES:
November 4-6, 1994
November 10-12, 1995
November 8-10, 1996
November 7-9, 1997

300 Tables With Over 1000 of America's Leading Silver Dollar and Gold Specialists.
Over $100,000,000 Worth of U.S. Gold, Silver Dollars, Commemoratives, Type Coins, Jewelry, Paper Money, Sports Cards and other Rare Coins on display and for sale.

FREE EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS ★ DOOR PRIZES

Auction By:

HERITAGE NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS, INC.

Bob Merrill
Heritage Plaza, Suite 200
Dallas, Texas 75202-9990
(214) 528-3500
WATT: 1-800-US-COINS (872-6467)

BOURSE INFORMATION:
John Highfill or Marlene Highfill

OKLAHOMA FEDERATED GOLD & NUMISMATICS, INC.

P.O. Box 25 • Broken Arrow, OK 74013-0025
(918) 455-5970 • (918) 455-2843 FAX
FACTS G53 SLOAT OK03

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES MONEY SYSTEM IN 1915

(Ed. Note: The following information is quoted from Federated Malay States with a chapter on Straits Settlements, published in London in 1915 by the Emigrants Information Office. The brief guide discusses a wide variety of condition and expenses that a new arrival to the Malay Peninsula would face.)

Currency

The unit of currency in the Federated Malay States is the dollar ($).

The following are legal tender to any amount:—

(i.) Currency notes issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements of the respective values of $1, $5, $10, $25, $50, and $100.

(ii.) Notes issued by the local banks.

(iii.) The Straits Settlements dollar and fifty-cent pieces.

The following coins are also used:—

Silver coins subsidiary to the dollar, and of the respective values of 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents of a dollar; and copper coins, of the value of one cent of a dollar, and half cent of a dollar.

The rate of exchange has been fixed at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

It should, however, be borne in mind that, when articles of European production or manufacture are purchased locally, the purchasing power of the dollar is seldom if ever equal to that of its equivalent in sterling. That is to say, although the value of the dollar is two shillings and fourpence according to the exchange rate, an article which can be purchased for that sum at home will, nevertheless, cost more than one dollar in the Malay Peninsula.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, whose London office is 38, Bishopsgate, E. C., has five branches in the Federated States, two in Perak and two in Selangor, and one in Negri Sembilan. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has branches at Kuala Lampur and Ipoh, and the Mercantile Bank of India has a branch in Kuala Lampur.

The banks undertake all kinds of Banking and exchange business, grant drafts on their various branches, purchase and receive for collection bills of exchange, issue letters of credit, and discount local bills.

In the colonial towns of Singapore and Penang, each of which is within one day's journey of some part of the Federated States, there are the following banks with which business may be done:—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China;
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation;
The Mercantile Bank of India.

Savings Banks, managed and guaranteed by the Government have been established in the Federated States. Deposits of from one dollar to five hundred dollars are received, and interest is paid thereon at the rate of three per cent.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR PUNCH TAGS

by

William M. Leach

They were personalized, practical and the price was right. Punch tags could be purchased at any one of many machines located on the grounds of the 1904 World's Fair. All the visitors had to do for their souvenir was to put their money into the machine, turn the arrow on the wheel to the letters and/or numbers they wanted and pull the lever down. There it was - very original and personal!

Documentation of the actual cost of a World's Fair punch tag has not survived; however, these souvenirs or the World's Fair were probably the least costly for those who had a budget to watch, and still wanted a remembrance of their time at the St. Louis Fair.

Punch tags were made of aluminum because it was soft and, by this time, and inexpensive metal. No two tags are alike, unless they were purposely made that way or not punched. As the catalogue indicates below, all the blanks were not used and blanks did survive.

All of the St. Louis World's Fair punch tags were made from 32 mm. round aluminum prestruck blanks with a raised empty area for the personalized inscription. Types were catalogued by Kurt R. Krueger in Meet Me in St. Louis The Exonumia of the 1904 World's Fair. Krueger numbers are listed with the description. All reverses are blank or unused unless indicated.

Figure 1

Figure 2

CATALOGUE

1. ST. LOUIS (view of the cascades) 1904; beaded border; pierced at top. (Krueger #290)
2. ST. LOUIS (view of the cascades) 1904; beaded border; pierced at top. (different die with a smaller projection from the left building's corner. (Krueger #291)

Figure 5

Figure 6

3. ST. LOUIS (view of the cascades) 1904; beaded border; **not** pierced at top; large letters in legend; ring attached to back which is blank except for a circle. (Krueger #292)
4. ST. LOUIS (angled view of an unidentified building with a cupola) 1904; beaded border; pierced at top. (Krueger #293)
5. ST. LOUIS (angled view of an unidentified classic Greek style building) 1904; beaded border; pierced at top. (Krueger #294)
6. ST. LOUIS EXPO / 1904 / * ; legend in round center of a punched out six-pointed star; **not** pierced at top. (Krueger #298)
7. PROTECTION (bust of Theodore Roosevelt facing left) PROSPERITY; beaded border; pierced at top. (Krueger #299)

UNFIT CURRENCY

The regulations given below are extracted from Jeffrey M. Lacker's article, Should We Subsidize the Use of Currency? published in the Volume 79, Number 1 (Winter, 1993) issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Quarterly on pages 47-73. His comments are printed as a footnote on page 49.

The U. S. Treasury defines unfit currency as "currency which is unfit for further circulation because of its physical condition such as torn, dirty, limp, worn or mutilated." 31 CFR 100.5 Federal Reserve Banks have adopted more detailed definitions.

"Paper currency tendered for redemption in order to be classed as fit for further circulation must be fairly clean so that its class, denomination, and genuineness can be determined without difficulty and must contain a sufficient amount of life or sizing to permit its handling with facility. It should not contain heavy creases which break the fiber of the paper and indicate that disintegration has begun. A fit note when held by one end in one hand and pressed into a slightly concave shape lengthwise should sustain itself substantially on a line with the hand. It should not present a limp or rag-like appearance. If a note has retained a fair amount of the original strength or sizing, it is fit unless it is so badly soiled as to be offensive, or it is torn, perforated or otherwise mutilated. Mere creasing or wrinkling that has not broken nor seriously weakened the note does not make it unfit. So-called 'dog ears' or bent corners do not render notes unfit." (Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Operating Circular No. 14, March 30, 1990, p. 3.)

BIMETALLIC MAVERICK IDENTIFIED

by

Terry M. Schaub

The token illustrated above came to my attention in a sale where it was listed as a maverick, a token without a city and state or other information sufficient to determine place of usage. As a long-time resident of St. Louis when I saw the street names, Pine, Olive, and Vernon I was sure it was a St. Louis item.

The DeSoto Bowling Alley token is bimetallic with a brass outer area and aluminum center. It is 24½ mm. in diameter and 1½ mm. thick. I am told by a knowledgeable collector of Missouri tokens that a bimetallic token from St. Louis is indeed rare.

The following information is from St. Louis City Directories:

1908

DeSoto Bowling Alleys

708 and 710 Pine

Desoto Building

708½ Pine

DeSoto-Vernon Bowling Alleys 5305 Vernon Avenue

Note: No Olive St. location was listed in 1908. The DeSoto Bowling alley took its name from the DeSoto Building.

1909-1915

DeSoto Bowling Alleys

708 Pine

DeSoto-Olive Bowling Alleys

3939 Olive

DeSoto-Vernon Bowling Alleys

5305 Vernon Avenue

1918

Desoto-Pine Bowling Alleys

2nd Floor 708½ Pine

DeSoto-Olive Bowling Alleys

3939 Olive

Giessow Brothers Bowling

5305 Vernon Avenue

Note: By 1918, the Vernon Avenue location dropped DeSoto from its name. It may have been sold to the Giessow Brothers.

This token has a 2½ cent value. Why a 2½ cent denomination? From the mid 1890's until prohibition stopped open liquor sales in 1919, a glass of hard liquor cost 15 cents. Two glasses cost a quarter. When a customer gave the bartender a quarter for his drink he received a dime and a 2½ cent token. Twelve and one-half cents or one-half of a quarter resulted. The customer could then use the dime plus the 2½ cent token for his next drink. The actual

cost to the customer would be 10 cents in cash plus the token. The token had the added advantage of bringing the customer back to the same bar since each saloonkeeper only redeemed his own tokens.

The following names were associated with DeSoto Bowling Alleys:

Lloyd Lovell
(5305 Vernon Avenue
1911)

Martin Kern
(708 Pine
1912)

John A. Beresford
(708 Pine
1912)

Clarence Tucker
(5305 Vernon Avenue
1912)

Giessow Brothers
(5305 Vernon Avenue
1918)

The author of this article had a part-time job at 717-719 Pine in 1963 as a clerk at a book store called The House of Publications. At that time the location of the earlier bowling alley was occupied by the Band Box Cleaners and the Service Blue Print and Photo Copy Company.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Goulds St. Louis City Directories	Various Years
Goulds Red Book of the City of St. Louis, Missouri	Various Years
Goulds Red-Blue Book of the City of St. Louis, Missouri	Various Years

---

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the M.N.S. Library, 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111. Call (314) 481-7630 for details. Scheduled programs are:

1993

September 17	Michael Pfefferkorn	Medieval Coins of Northern India
November 19	Lawrence Schneider	Review of Ancient Coinage Literature

1994

January 21	Dr. Harold Mare	Conservation of Coins
March 18	Verland Nelson	Topics in Ancient Coins
May 20	Gary Liming	Topics in Ancient Roman Coins

WOOD'S HIBERNIA COINAGE

by

John A. Bush

A Guide Book of United States Coins, By R. S. Yeoman, classifies Wood's Hibernia Coinage under the heading of "Coinage Authorized by Royal Patent."

The story of William Wood, a wealthy English mine operator and entrepreneur presents an interesting dimension to the study of American Colonial numismatics and Irish nationalism.

In the early 1700's, Ireland was under English domination and was so severely lacking for small money, that workers were paid with tallies or tokens in cards to be afterward exchanged for money. A patent for issuing farthings and half-pence for Ireland was obtained for William Wood by the king's (George I) mistress, the Duchess of Kendall (a German baroness) for the sum of 10,000 pounds sterling. This payment was made by William Wood directly to the Duchess of Kendall, after which the patent was transferred to him on June 16, 1722.

These coins were unpopular in Ireland because they were produced without Irish advice or consent, arrangements for their coinage were made in secret for the financial gain of William Wood, and finally, the pieces were seriously underweight. Some were shipped to America and they are included with Early American Coinage because of their common linkage with the patent obtained by Wood for the Rosa Americana Coinage Series. The obverse of the farthings depicts King George I with the abbreviated legend "Georgius .D:G :Rex."("George, by the grace of God, King"). The obverse of the halfpence also shows the head of George I and the Latin legend, complete - "Georgius . Dei . Gratia . Rex . ." The reverse, common to both denominations, shows a seated goddess, representing Ireland, playing a harp, the emblem of Ireland; the word "Hibernia," which is the name the early Romans called Ireland - meaning Winter Island; and the date.

Jonathan Swift, author of the famous, satirical Gulliver's Travels, issued a propaganda campaign against the Wood's Hibernia Coinage in a series of 7 letters titled The Draper Papers, which were purportedly penned by a Dublin draper (cloth merchant) and signed anonymously by "M. B. Drapier."

When William Wood's coinage was rejected by the Irish and subsequently did not circulate, the crown indemnified him for his efforts with a pension of 3,000 pounds sterling, annually, for 8 years.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

September 17-19, 1993	The 34th Illinois State Numismatic Association Annual coin show is held at the Holiday Inn City Center in Peoria, Illinois.
November 12-14, 1993	The Professional Numismatist Guild (PNG) Show is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 12-14, 1993	The Eighth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
November 12-14, 1993	The National Silver Dollar Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
February 5-6, 1994	The Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 11-13, 1994	The St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.
March 26-27, 1994	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Spring Coin Show is at the Quality Inn in Collinsville, Illinois.
May 6-8, 1994	The 6th National Gold Convention is at the Cervantes Convention Center.
May 14-15, 1994	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 12-14, 1994	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's 34th Annual Coin Festival is at the Henry VIII on Lindbergh near I-70.

ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

by

Ross Larson

The Ancient Coinage Study group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri to advance the study of ancient and medieval coinage.

Since 1980, the Ancient Coinage Study Group has provided, without charge, enjoyable educational programs to anyone interested in the numismatics of the ancient or medieval world. It meets five times a year (about every two months) at 7:30 PM at the Missouri Numismatic Library at 5005 S. Grand Blvd. at Delor. The library serves as an ideal meeting place due to the vast amount of reference material available during the meetings. During these sessions, the science of numismatics expands into the disciplines of history, religion, archaeology, economics, geography, art conservation, and manufacturing techniques.

Over the past thirteen years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics. These have usually been illustrated with color slides and/or the actual coins. Last season's presentations included Topics in the Roman Republic; The Myth of Europa as Depicted on the Coins of Gortyna, Crete; Medieval English Coinage; Some unusual Non-Western Ancient Coins; and Women of the Caesars.

Other activities include round table discussions and "show and tell" sessions. Members of the study group serve as advisors to Covenant Seminary archaeologist Dr. Harold Mare who is conducting excavations at Abila, Jordan. Participants enjoy these activities much as the scheduled programs.

The program schedule for 1993-1994 is listed below. If you have the urge to learn more about ancient coins or if you have coins you would like identified, come and join the study group. Mark your calendar!

For further information call the Missouri Numismatic Library at (314) 461-7630.

Scheduled future programs are:

1993

September 17	**Michael Pfefferkorn**	**Medieval Coins of Northern India**
November 19	**Lawrence Schneider**	**Review of Ancient Coinage Literature**

1994

January 21	**Dr. Harold Mare**	**Conservation of Coins**
March 18	**Verland Nelson**	**Topics in Ancient Coins**
May 20	**Gary Liming**	**Topics in Ancient Roman Coins**

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Trading begins at 1:00 p.m. The meeting starts at 1:45 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. Meetings are currently held at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot.

The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis MO 63141. Organizational information is also available by calling (314) 481-7630.

1993

August 22	Mike Rudloff	Numismatic Quiz
September 26	Don Rusk	Porcelain Notgeld
October 24	Earl Biffle	History of Money
November 28	Marshall Faintich	Astro-Numismatics "Astronomical Symbols on Medieval Coins"
December 19	_____	Annual Christmas Party

1994

January 23	Bill Vaughan	Cherokee Indian Nation Notes
February 27	Curt Farley	Numismatic Quiz
March 27	Mike Rudloff	Chinese Coins Used in Japan
April 24	Mike Pfefferkorn	World Tokens
May 22	Ken Thompson	Mexican Political History Through Numismatics
June 26	Stan Winchester	The Canadian Royal Mint
July 24	Don Rusk	German Notgeld
August 28	Roger Schmidt	Coins I Collect
September 25	Bill Armstrong	European Crowns
October 23	Joe France	to be announced
November 27	Gary Liming	Getting Started in Ancients

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. Write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, MO 63111, or call (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

1993

August 25	Jim Watson	Trains on Coins
September 22	Earl Biffle	Tales of Money
October 27	Ken Thompson	Using the Computer for Cataloguing Coins
November 24	Michael Pfefferkorn	Coins That Document History
December 4	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	location to be announced

1994

January 26	Bob Cochran	to be announced
February 23	Mike Dwyer	Love Tokens
March 23	Sandy Knight	Annual 50 Lot Auction
April 27	Dave Grant	Banknotes of the St. Louis World's Fair
May 25	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 22	John Bush	to be announced
July 27	Dr. Joe Vacca	to be announced
August 24	Rian Thum	to be announced
September 28	David Frank	Standing Liberty Quarters
October 26	Norman Bowers	Modern U.S. Commemoratives
November 23	Frank Shea	U.S. Trade Dollars

(618) 277-4493

1121 EAST MAIN
BELLEVILLE, IL
62220

Belleville Coin Shop

ONE STOP SHOPPING
FOR NUMISMATIC NEEDS

COINS -- CURRENCY -- BULLION
BOUGHT - SOLD - APPRAISALS

BID BOARD
2nd & 4th TUESDAY at 7:00 pm

Buy - Sell - Trade
& Appraisals

By Appointment
Only

Gold Nugget
Rare Coin & Jewelry

TABLE NO. 17

14K FINE GOLD JEWELRY
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

HARRY
SWARTHOUT

314-422-3150
P.O.BOX 268
VIENNA MO. 65582

MIDWEST MONEY

APPRAISALS FOR ESTATES-BANKS-INDIVIDUALS

5901 Hampton Ave. • St. Louis

481-0770

110 S. Central • Clayton

863-0990

BUYING • SELLING

- SILVER COINS • SILVER BARS
- GOLD COINS (US & FOREIGN)
- PAPER MONEY & RARE COINS
- ANTIQUE & MODERN JEWELRY
- ANTIQUE SWORDS & DAGGERS
- POCKET & WRIST WATCHES
- DIAMONDS • ANTIQUE GUNS

ANACS

Norman Bowers
Brigitte Bowers

PCGS®
AUTHORIZED DEALER

B & N Coins

Buy - Sell - Trade - Appraise

P. O. Box 41145
St. Louis MO 63141

Ph. (314) 275-8995
for Appointment